

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1824.

[NO. 195.]

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By PHILLO WHITE,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans

Cheap Wholesale Store.

Office at CHERAW, N. C.

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

130 tons Merchandise.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lowest state of the river, in 8 to 10 days; and on a fair river from 4 to 6 days. Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, convenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a Wholesale Store, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices, very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufacturing;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hds. northern Rum; 5 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do; 5 do W. I. do; 50 do Sugar; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and qrs. Casks Cognac Brandy; Hogheads Gin, Madeira and other Wines, (some 7 years old); 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 50 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF. and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Frying pans; Boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Rorom or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Bk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs, —the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and dufl Blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheer, Dec. 22, 1823. 196
* Cash and Goods paid for Cotton, Wheat, Flax-seed, dry Hides, and most kinds of produce.

Jacob Christman,

SALER, Stokes county, North-Carolina, TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Coach Making Business,

in all its various branches, and will engage (as he has received the latest fashions from the north) to make and repair, in the most approved fashion, all kinds of Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Stages, Post-Coaches, &c. He also carries on the Wagon Making business; where he will be happy to make and repair all that the public may entrust to him. His prices shall be proportionate to the times. Those who may favor him with their work, may rest assured that it will be executed with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Thomas F. Christman,

Also takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has established the Saddle & Harness Making Business, and is prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his business. He also will furnish such as Whips, Bridles, Trunks and Collars, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or credit. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call on him.

Feb. 2, 1824

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice, that William Ward, sen. has posted on my stray book, a mare and colt; the mare judged to be about 12 years old, has a small star in her forehead and some saddle spots on each side of her back, and one very large one, a chestnut sorrel colour; the other a horse colt, a black colour, not cut, has a small star in his forehead, judged to be 2 years old last spring. Certified by me.

JAS. MARTIN, Sen.

One of the Justices for the county of Stokes, N. C.

January 1, 1824.

CONGRESS.....in Senate.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in further addition to an act to extend; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

Feb. 5.—Mr. Findlay presented three memorials of citizens of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the Tariff.

Mr. Findlay laid on the table a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, in Congress, to use their efforts to obtain such a revision of the existing Tariff, as will tend to encourage the domestic manufactures of the country.

Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C. praying the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy.

Feb. 6.—The Senate were engaged the greater part of to day in discussing the bill providing for the building of ten sloops of war.

Feb. 6.—Mr. John Taylor, re-elected a Senator from the State of Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Johnston, of Ky. presented the petition of William Thornton, Superintendent of the United States Office, praying an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the Committee on Finance.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of Friday last, being the bill reported by the committee on Naval Affairs, authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the naval service of the United States.

In pursuance of a suggestion which had been made by Mr. Smith, Mr. Barbour moved to fill the blank for the appropriation, with "250,000 dollars for the present year, and 200,000 dollars annually for the three succeeding years." This was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Feb. 10.—The Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was received, and read.

The bill authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the naval service of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Ruggles in the chair, proceeded to consider the bill better to secure the accountability of public officers and others.

The first section of the bill provides, that no salary, compensation, or emolument, shall be paid to any person who is, or shall be, indebted to the United States, until such person has accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be so indebted.

The second section makes it the duty of every accountable officer who, in making payment to the United States, is, by law, authorized to retain his fees, or salary, out of the money for which he is accountable, and who is indebted to the United States, to pay over, at the time required by law for his payments and accountability, all his fees and emoluments, until he shall have discharged the sums for which he is indebted; and makes it the duty of the Treasury Department, at a certain time in each year, to give notice to such officers, of the sums due from them; and makes it the duty of collectors, and other officers, to withhold the pay of the persons employed by them, until their debts to the government are discharged.

The third section provides that no person shall be appointed to any office, which entitles him, in any way, to receive, and makes it his duty to account for public moneys, who shall, at the time of such appointment, be indebted to the United States.

The fourth section makes it the duty of the President of the United States to communicate to Congress, in the first week of each session, the names of persons, whose pay is withheld under the provisions of this act, with the amount due, &c. with a proviso, that in all cases where the pay of any person is withheld, it shall be the duty of the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, if demanded by the person, to report, forthwith, to the Treasury Department, the balance; and it shall be the duty of such agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be brought against such delinquent and his securities.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Jackson from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill for the gradual supply of cannon, bombs, and howitz, for the fortifications, with an amendment.

The bill better to secure the accountability of public officers and others, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Johnston, of Ky. from the military committee, reported a bill for the relief of Alfred Moore and Sterling

Organ, who pray for the payment of 120 dollars, for blacksmith work furnished the Tennessee volunteers.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Senate took up the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. After some debate on this bill, it was postponed to Monday the 16th.

Feb. 13.—The bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be made a military road, from Fort St. Philip, on the river Mississippi, to Johnson's plantation, is an auxiliary to the defence of New Orleans; was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 4.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of all contracts made by the War Department in the year 1823; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying a statement exhibiting the duties accruing on merchandise imported, and drawbacks payable on merchandise exported, during the years 1820, 1821, and 1822; which were laid on the table.

Mr. Cocke, (calling for consent) yesterday by title respecting the Pea Patch War, was brought up and adopted.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The House then again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot, of Conn. in the chair, on the bill making provision, &c. on roads and canals.

Mr. Rives completed his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Buckner followed, on the opposite side.

Mr. McDuffie, of South-Carolina, next took the floor in support of the bill, who, at 4 o'clock, yielded to a motion for rising—and, the committee having obtained leave to sit again—

The House adjourned.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Feb. 5.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. for roads and canals.

Mr. M. Duffie concluded the speech he commenced yesterday.

Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, then spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Reynolds of Tennessee delivered his sentiments in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. A. Smyth rose, and commenced a course of remarks in opposition to the bill, which he continued till 4 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion for rising.

The committee rose accordingly, and, having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again.

Feb. 6.—Mr. Forward from the committee on Manufactures, reported a bill laying a duty on sales of merchandise at auction, and for other purposes; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, in compliance with directions of the Legislature of that state, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, viz: "That no part of the Constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state."

The resolution was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of union.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the necessary plans, estimates, &c. on roads and canals.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed, and concluded the argument he commenced yesterday in opposition to the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Gazlay, of Ohio, who spoke in support of the principle and expediency of the bill.

Mr. Neale of Maryland, succeeded Mr. Gazlay, on the same side of the question. When Mr. N. concluded, a general call for the question resounded from all quarters of the House; when Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, rose, and requested that the committee might rise.

The committee then rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Feb. 9.—Mr. F. Johnston, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to reduce into one the several acts relating to the Post Office Department; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Raleigh, N. C. to Haywood in the county of Chatham.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution directing an inquiry, by a Select Committee, what farther steps it was proper for the government to take in relation to the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to obtain the necessary plans, estimates, &c. in relation to Roads and Canals.

Mr. Randolph moved that the consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed, and, on his motion, the yeas and nays were ordered to be taken upon it.

The question was then taken on indefinite postponement, and decided—Yeas, 86—Nays, 113.

So the House refused to postpone the bill.

The question was then put on engrossing the bill for a third reading—and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. McCoy, stood as follows:

Yeas, 115—Nays, 86.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Tod then moved that the House go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the bill for the revision of the Tariff, for the day is the event of the day, hope the house will do so such thing."

The question was then put on Mr. Tod's motion, and carried. Yeas 93, Nays 82.

The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair, and, on motion of Mr. Tod, took up the Tariff Bill; which was twice read in part at the Clerk's table.

Some progress having been made in the reading—

On motion of Mr. Webster,

The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Feb. 11.—Mr. Floyd presented the following: which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house, whether the rules and regulations, compiled by Gen. Scott, for the government of the army, and repealed by an act of Congress of the 7th May, 1822, are now enforced in the army, or any part thereof—and by what authority the same has been adopted and enforced."

On motion of Mr. Foot, of N. Y. it was Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the term of service in the militia of the United States from 45 to 40 years, (except in cases of invasion or insurrection.)

THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

Mr. Tod the chairman of the committee who reported the bill, delivered at large the general views of the committee in favor of the bill.

Feb. 12.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Floyd, was taken up, and being amended on motion of Mr. Rich, was agreed to in the following form:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, whether the rules and regulations compiled by General Scott for the government of the army are now enforced in the army, or any part thereof, and by what authority the same has been adopted and enforced.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Cambreleng presented to the house a schedule of the articles proposed to be taxed by the bill now before the committee, which he wished to be printed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports, Mr. Condict in the chair. After a short and desultory debate, in which eleven or twelve members participated, the house adjourned.

Feb. 13.—Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill authorizing the subscription of stock in the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cocke called up the consideration of the bill for appointing two additional Indian Agents; which was, on motion, recommitted to the committee on Indian Affairs.

THE TARIFF.

On the motion of Mr. Tod, the house again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

The immediate question, depending from yesterday, was on the motion of Mr. Tracy, to strike out fifteen per centum the addition proposed upon the rate of duties now existing on the importation of distilled spirits; and inserting in lieu thereof fifty per centum.

The debate on this motion was resumed.

Mr. Tomlinson, of Conn. delivered his sentiments at length in opposition to it. The question was then taken on Mr. Tracy's motion, and decided in the negative, by a large majority.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Foot, of Conn. to strike out the whole of the clause proposing an intilled spirits; and, being taken, was decided in the negative, 102 votes to 67.

Mr. Garnett, of Va. moved to strike out of the bill the clause in the following words, viz: "On oranges, fifty cents per hundred; on lemons, twenty-five cents per hundred; on limes, ten cents per hundred."

After debate, this motion was negatived.

Mr. Conner, of North Carolina, then moved to strike out thirty per centum ad valorem on all manufactures of wool, and insert in lieu thereof, twenty five per cent.

This motion was negatived, 106 votes to 71.

Mr. Brent of Louisiana, moved to amend the bill, by striking out the clause which proposes to lay a duty of 6 cents per yard, on all cotton bagging imported.

The motion gave rise to a debate which lasted till the usual hour for adjournment.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A French lady of quality, that was, having her husband's brother had married a very handsome lady, with a great fortune, was mightily out of humor; insomuch, that she perfectly hated all that spoke in commendation of her new sister-in-law. And hearing her husband also commend her as a very beautiful woman, she bribed a servant in that lady's family to poison her; but he discovering the design, and the lady being reproached for it by the husband, she poisoned herself, and died.

Envy's the worst of fiends, procurer of sad events,

And only good when she herself torments.

Plutarch compares envious persons to cupping-glasses, which ever draw the worst humors of the body to them. Like flies, they resort only to the raw and corrupt parts of the body; or if they light on a sound part, never leave blowing upon it, till they have disposed it to putrefaction. When Marcus could find no fault with the face in the picture of Venus, he picked a quarrel with her slippers. And so malevolent persons, when they cannot blame the substance, will yet represent the circumstance of men's best actions with prejudice. The black shadow is still observed to wait upon those who have been the most illustrious for virtue, or remarkable for some kind of perfection: and to exult in either, has been an unpardonable crime.

The man who envies, must behold with pain Another's joys, and sicken at his gain. The man unable to control his ire, Shall wish undone what hate and wrath inspire. Anger's a short phrenzy: then subdue Your passions, or your passions conquer you; Unless your reason holds the guiding reins, And bends the tyrant in coercive chains.

When Aristides, so remarkable for his inviolable attachment to Justice, was tried by the people at Athens, and condemned to banishment, a peasant unacquainted with the person of Aristides, applied to him to vote against Aristides: "Has he done you any wrong," said Aristides, "that you are for punishing him in this manner?" "No," replied the countryman; "I don't even know him; but I am tired and angry with hearing every one call him the Just."

Mutius, a citizen of Rome, was noted to be of such an envious and malevolent disposition, that Publius one day observing him to be very sad, said: "Either some great evil has happened to Mutius, or some great good to another." Cambyse, king of Persia, seeing his brother Smerdis draw a stronger bow than any of the soldiers in his army was able to do, was so inflamed with envy against him, that he caused him to be slain.

J.

For the benefit of the Greeks.—A young man was imprisoned in New York for nonpayment of his tailor's bill for a new suit, obtained expressly to attend the Greek ball in.

Balt. Pat.

It is stated that there are six hundred and thirty-nine widows in the town of Newport, (R. I.) being one-twelfth of the population of that town.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York, on the 14th ult. of the ship Leeds, and, on the 15th, of the ship Canada, London papers to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 3d of January, have been received. The following extracts are taken from New-York papers to the 15th ult.

SPAIN.

The Madrid dates are to the 21st of December. Ferdinand presided at a Council of State on the 19th; the object of the meeting is said to be the granting an amnesty, which was expected to be published on the 30th. On the other hand, we find it stated, so long expected, is still a disputed point; a majority of the Council of Castile oppose it, and the fanatics do their utmost to excite discontent in the minds of the people, both here and in the provinces, with respect to the conciliatory measures, which to the moderate seem indispensable. Addresses and remonstrances to the King succeed each other; several are written in such violent language, and hold up to the Sovereign the prospect of so many evils and disasters, if he pardons and unites round his throne so many thousands of misled subjects, that his Majesty, naturally inclined to listen to the Serviles, will very likely follow their advice, in spite of all the objections and the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, and the counsel of some wise Spaniards, who feel that reconciliation is necessary. Meantime, the prisons are full, the trials of the unhappy persons confined in them are without any relaxation of severity, and though the war has been terminated these three months 12,000 prisoners of war are detained in the prisons in France, a very unpromising prospect before the King left Cadiz to join the Prince.

The son of the Marquis de Casa Irujo has been mortally wounded in a duel with a French Officer at Madrid. He was 22 years of age, and on the point of a matrimonial alliance: it is said the origin of the dispute was more political than amorous.

The prelates and all the ecclesiastics who are at Madrid, have presented a petition to the King, for the establishment of the Inquisition. The King answered that he was not authorised to do it by the Pope.

The Duke of San Fernando has been banished to his estates, for having refused the embassy which was offered him.

It is stated that the people of Grenada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 Constitutionals.

FRANCE.

From the London papers, we learn that an important change has been made in the French Chambers. One fifth of the Deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The Chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for seven years, for the whole number of Deputies.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The French papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America. The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are arming in the port of Cadiz; that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that, with this maritime succor, the Viceroyalty of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces from Terra Firma, (Colombia) which now desolate that beautiful region.

The Pilote, a Paris paper, announces, on the authority of a letter from Toulon, dated December 9th, that six frigates and eight sloops of war were fitting for sea in that port, whose destination was said to be Brazil and the South Sea.

A letter from Madrid, of the 9th Dec. says—"The new government does not renounce the colonies: a small expedition has already sailed from Cadiz, (but without troops,) for Lima."

GREECE.

The struggle between the Turks and Greeks, says the Morning Herald of December 24, is so lingering, with scarcely an affair deserving the name of a battle, that at present it is little thought of. The advantages of the Greeks at sea are decisive and uncontested. On this element they meet the Turks with a sentiment of their superiority, and an assurance of success, which must alone be sufficient to decide the victory.

The latest account we find is an article dated Ancona, Dec. 12, which says, that "letters from Corfu, Cephalonia, Trieste, and Calama, confirm the defeat of the Turkish fleet. Out of 52 vessels, only 22 have made their escape, with the Captain Pacha, to the Dardanelles. Twelve have been taken, burned, or run ashore, and the rest remain blockaded in the Gulf of Lela by the Greeks.

Another fraud in Cotton.—A wagon load of seven round bags, packed in a fraudulent manner, the centre being filled with rotten and damaged cotton, was detected in King street on Thursday last; and may be seen at the Tobacco Inspection. It was from the gin of Henry Wilson, in Colleton District. The wagoner refunded the money, and went off, leaving the cotton behind him.

Chs. Courier.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1824.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

According to a previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Cabarrus county convened at the court-house in Concord, on the 21st ult. to consult who shall be the People's candidate in opposition to the caucus nomination, for an Elector from this district, to elect a President and Vice President of the United States; when William McLean was appointed chairman, and J. L. Beard, secretary.

On motion of Gen. Paul Barringer, a committee, consisting of Col. Wm. S. Allison, Gen. Paul Barringer, James A. Means, Esq. James M. Hutchison, Esq. and Alphonso Alexander, Esq. was appointed to draft resolutions to that effect; and the following were submitted, viz:

Resolved, That we are opposed to caucus nominations, either in Congress or the State Legislature, by which Electors are nominated to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we will support Gen. Jackson, J. C. Calhoun, or John Q. Adams, for the Presidency, in opposition to Wm. H. Crawford. Which was opposed; when, on motion of James M. Hutchison, the resolution was explained, and a question submitted to the meeting, in the following manner, viz: Whether would we prefer Gen. Jackson to Wm. H. Crawford, or not? The votes were taken, and a unanimous vote, with one exception, was given in favor of Gen. Jackson. Another question was then submitted, viz: Whether would we prefer John Q. Adams to Wm. H. Crawford, or not? which, like the foregoing, resulted unanimously in favor of Mr. Calhoun, with the exception of one vote. A third was then submitted, to give a full explanation of the second resolution, whether would we prefer John Q. Adams to Wm. H. Crawford, or not? which resulted unanimously in favor of Mr. Adams.

The second resolution was then adopted, with the above exceptions.

Resolved, That we concur with the nomination made by the people in Lincoln county, of Gen. Peter Forney, as the Elector who is to be placed on the People's Ticket, from this district. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That there be a committee of five appointed, to correspond, when necessary, with other committees appointed by the People of this State upon the subject of the Presidential Election. Which was adopted unanimously; and Col. Wm. S. Allison, James M. Hutchison, George Klutts, Gen. Paul Barringer, and David Coleman, were appointed a committee of correspondence.

When, upon the motion of James A. Means, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian.

WM. McLEAN, Chairman.
J. L. BEARD, Secretary.

Our friend in Milton, (whose domicile, indeed, may be this side of Dan river, but whose political sympathies have never been expatriated from the opposite shore,) has grown very testy of late. The few remarks we published a week or two back, relative to the bad effects of the extraneous influence under which that paper is conducted, appear to have ignited the latent tinder of the Editor's spirit, and set him all on fire! The flame seems soon to have been extinguished, otherwise no human effort, we should suppose, could have saved his mental faculties—they must have been completely carbonated!

But seriously, this printer, who is pinned to the skirts of the "ancient dominion," had better chasten his temper a little; he has enough to do to beslave his radical patron with the spittle of hypocrisy, without standing on the borders of Virginia, and emitting the venom of her caucus doctrine into North-Carolina.

Counterfeits.—We have been shown, by a merchant of this town, a counterfeit \$5 note, on the branch of the State Bank at Newbern; which is so well executed as to deceive those who are not judges of bills in general. This note is made payable to H. Collins; whereas all the genuine notes of the State Bank on the branch at Newbern, are payable to J. Collins. This is the first five dollar counterfeit note on the State Bank, that has been seen in this part of the State. It may be distinguished from the genuine bills, by its soft, oily feeling, and glossy appearance. It is marked with the letter G; and the signatures and filling up, are all done with the same kind of ink, and apparently by the same person.

The old school-house in this town, took fire on Wednesday the 11th ult. and would soon have burnt to the ground, had it not been for the active exertions of the citizens in pulling it down: it was nearly razed with the ground, before the progress of the flames could be arrested. The fire originated in the chimney, which happened to be on the leeward side, otherwise it must have baffled every effort to extinguish it; and would, most probably, have communicated to other buildings, pailings, fences, &c.

This building was respected more for its antiquity, than its value; no less than eight or ten generations have been taught the rudiments of their education in the venerable house.

"The (caucus) labored, and brought forth a Radical."

Our readers will find below, an account of a political farce, which was enacted in the Hall of the capitol at Washington, on the 14th ult. by a coalition of restless, ambitious members of Congress. We know nothing that this conclave of radicals can be more justly likened to, than the treasonable convention assembled at Hartford, in Connecticut, in 1833; and we know no reward better suited to the merits of the participants in this 1st struggle at usurpation, than that contempt and scorn of the whole American people, which rests upon the heads of all the actors in the Hartford caucus.

From the Washington Republican, Extra, Feb. 14.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

This evening, about 7 o'clock, the gentlemen who compose the radical faction in Congress, and who are the advocates of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, assembled in the Chamber of the Representatives, for the purpose of proceeding to a nomination, which they hope will supersede the exercise of any choice on the part of the people, and force upon them the candidate whom, if all others, they have the least disposition to elect.

About 7 o'clock the members arrived pretty generally—a few stragglers having previously found their way into the Hall.

About 8 o'clock, Mr. J. Barbour, one of the Senators from Virginia, called the members in attendance to order. Mr. Barbour then moved that Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, take the chair, which was agreed to unanimously; and Mr. Ruggles was conducted to the chair by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland.

Mr. Barbour then moved that Mr. Collins, of New-York, be appointed Secretary.

Mr. Ruggles briefly stated the object for which the meeting was convened.

Mr. Dickerson then moved that the members present proceed to ballot for proper persons to be recommended to the people for the office of President and Vice President.

Mr. Markley offered to the consideration of the meeting, a preamble and resolutions, the object of which was to adjourn the present meeting until Saturday the 20th March, to give an opportunity for the other republican members, who differed with those present, as to the expediency of the present measure, to consider the subject more fully.

Before these resolutions were read by Mr. Markley, a brief discussion took place between Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Van Buren, as to the propriety of first calling over the names of the members present. A suggestion to this effect was withdrawn, and

Mr. Markley stated his object in moving the resolution to be, to promote union among the Democratic party, and to give the influence to the nomination, which would be derived from an accession to their numbers.

Mr. Van Buren would have had much pleasure in acceding to the motion, but he thought it would be productive of injury rather than benefit. He thought it would be inexpedient to postpone the meeting at all. We should now pursue the course which had always been pursued. Many gentlemen thought with him, that the meeting had already been too long delayed. With respect to a call of members, he thought it would be better for the members from every state to give in their names by states, as they came up to ballot.

The question of Mr. Markley's resolution was then put, and negatived.

Mr. Dickerson moved that the meeting now proceed to the ballot, which was agreed to, and Mr. Bassett and Mr. Cambreleng, were appointed tellers.

It was then ordered that the ballots be for President first, and afterwards for Vice President.

The Chairman then proceeded to call the republican members from the states, in the following order:

Maine.—Messrs. Chandler, Holmes; Connecticut.—Lanman, Barber, Stoddard; Rhode-Island.—Eddy; New-York.—Hogebloom, Dwinell, Frost, Herkimer, Richards, Ten Eyck, Day, Tyson, Jenkins, Clarke, Foote, Van Buren, Litchfield, Eaton, Cambreleng, Collins; New Jersey.—Dickerson; Pennsylvania.—Forward, Lowry, Markley; Maryland.—Lloyd, Smith, Hayward; Virginia.—J. Barbour, A. Stevenson, Rives, Leftwich, Tucker, Williams, McCoy, Wm. Smith, Archer, Floyd, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, P. P. Barbour, Alexander, B. Bassett, Bell, (by proxy of Mr. J. Barbour); North Carolina.—Spaight, Hall, Williams, Gatlin, Long, Saunders, Burton, Hooks, Edwards; South Carolina.—Gist, Wilson; Georgia.—Yorsyth, Elliott, Ware, Cobb, Cary, Abbott, Thompson, Cuthbert, Tarrall, (by proxy of Mr. Forsyth); Ohio.—Ruggles; Indiana.—Noble; Illinois.—Thomas.

The Chairman began to call the delegates from the territories, but some objections were made by Mr. J. Barbour, which were replied to by Mr. Noble. The call was then proceeded in, but no one answering, Mr. J. Barbour again stated that these gentlemen, not understanding that they had a right to vote on the subject, were not present; it was therefore unjust to call over their names.

The tellers then proceeded to examine

the ballots, and declared the following result:

| Whole number | Proxies |
|---------------------|---------|
| For Wm. H. Crawford | 62 |
| J. Q. Adams | 2 |
| Andrew Jackson | 1 |
| N. Macon | 1 |

[Here the spectators in the gallery (which was crowded) set up a universal hiss.]

Mr. Dickerson then moved to proceed to ballot for Vice President.

Mr. Van Buren stated that the Vice President had determined to be called over in the same order as before; and the ballots being examined, the tellers declared the following result:

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|--------------|---|
| For A. Gallatin | 57 | J. Q. Adams | 1 |
| Erastus Root | 2 | J. Tod | 1 |
| Samuel Smith | 1 | William King | 1 |
| W. Eustis | 1 | R. Rush | 1 |

Some little confusion occurred at the first declaration of the numbers, as only one vote was named for E. Root, and Mr. Clarke of New York said, that Mr. Foote and himself had voted for Mr. Root. The mistake was then rectified.

Mr. Clarke then moved some resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, as shown by the ballots; and also stating that the members attended in the character of private citizens.

Mr. Holmes proposed that the Committee which called the meeting, with the President and Secretary, be appointed to prepare a report of the proceedings; and to address a letter to the persons nominated, to inform them of the fact, and to request their concurrence.

The meeting then adjourned.

The order was absolute, the grating was Ruggles.

It will be seen, by the above statement, that instead of 80, (the number which we acceded to the Radicals,) only 66 could be mustered; and out of these, four individuals were so perverse as to vote against the radical chief. A few days since, the National Intelligencer and the City Gazette, the radical organs in this city, told us that Mr. Crawford would be nominated by 15 votes more than the number which nominated Mr. Monroe, in 1816. Where is this boasted majority? Is it come to this, that Mr. Crawford has only sixty two friends in the House? It may be truly said they have made up in noise what they wanted in numbers. We request our readers to deduct the number of those who misrepresent their states, and then to say whether we were mistaken when, at the commencement of the session, we asserted that the election of the Speaker tested the real strength of Mr. Crawford.—Wash. Repub.

Extract of a letter received in Raleigh, dated Washington, Feb. 15—Sunday.

You will see by the printed "Extra" of the Republican, that the mountain has again brought forth a mouse.

The Radicals gave out that the doors of the Hall would be closed, in the hope that the public would not attend at the Capitol. They intended, however, to keep the doors open, well knowing the effect which closed doors always has with the public.

There was an immense crowd from all sections of the adjoining states. One idea seemed to pervade the crowd generally. They likened the Caucus men to certain meetings of conspirators, plotting against the liberty of Rome. Two or three persons (supposed to be attached to the Gazette office) attempted to cheer the Caucus; but a general hiss put them down instantly.

We view this result as a complete prostration of all hope for Crawford. Your members have heretofore, I am told, always contended that they would take 110 or 120 into Caucus. The voters were completely in the horrors. Not a smile irradiated the countenance of one of them during the Caucus; and one of the South Carolina members, in putting in his vote, stretched out his arm and averred his face, as if in the act of putting a lighted match to a magazine of gunpowder; and, in truth, they will all be blown up in the explosion.

Baltimore.—One of the most numerous and respectable meetings (the Baltimore Patriot informs us) that ever took place in that city, was held on Friday, the 13th ult. Resolutions, disapproving in the strongest terms, of a congressional caucus, were passed almost unanimously. The Baltimoreans are sound Republicans, to the core. An almost universal sentiment prevails among them, as well as in nearly every section of our extended Union, in opposition to a congressional caucus dictation; and so rapidly is this feeling diffusing itself among the people, that we would not be surprised if the caucuses should, before the next session, relinquish all efforts to elect their favorite, (Wm. H. Crawford,) in opposition to the will of the nation.

Pennsylvania.—At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to choose delegates to a convention to be held at Harrisburg, in that State, to nominate Presidential Electors, a resolution was passed, declaratory of their preference for Mr. Calhoun as next President.

Another resolution was passed, recommending a national convention, to nominate candidates for

President and Vice President; and at a meeting composed of delegates from the several wards and townships in Philadelphia county, a resolution to the same purport, was unanimously adopted.

Every mail furnishes new indications of the growing popularity of Mr. Calhoun and General Jackson, in the state of Pennsylvania. It is now certain, the Electoral vote of that great state will be given to one of the candidates named above; no one else can concentrate sufficient interest there, to afford the most distant probability of securing her vote—for her established course of policy always has been, to throw the entire weight of her influence, in support of the most moderate part of the Republicans. The most considerate part of the Republicans are friendly to the Election of Mr. Calhoun; but a vast many, in different parts of the State, among all parties, are friendly to Gen. Jackson.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Western College, held at Lincoln, on the 11th day of February, 1824, the following resolutions were brought forward in a regular manner by the board:

1st. Offered by the Rev. Jno. Mushat, That this body, adopt measures relative to the erection of buildings, with a view to commence education, as soon as said buildings may be considered in a state of readiness for the reception of students.

2d. That it is the consideration of this board, that our present funds are insufficient to put this institution into operation at this place.

3d. That the Trustees, at their next meeting, petition the ensuing Legislature to amend or so alter the charter of the Western College to confer the privilege of removing the Site, should that be expedient, at the next meeting of the board.

These resolutions were laid over, and to be acted upon at that time: which meeting is appointed in Lincoln, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March next.

These resolutions were ordered to be published in the Western Carolinian; and notice given, that each Trustee, or others, holding subscription papers for the Western College, forward the same to the Secretary, or Treasurer, on or before the day above mentioned.

By order of the board.

JAMES M'REE, President.

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears, that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to \$77,579,267, of which amount \$71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and \$6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$74,699,030, of which \$47,155,408, were domestic, and \$27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and \$8,080,846, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$23,241,004, were exported in American vessels, and \$1,302,618, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761, cleared, from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

THE NAVY.

The message of the President of the U. S. accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to a naval Peace Establishment, we shall endeavor to give in our next. We are anxious our readers should have the benefit of reading and preserving a document so replete with sound political doctrine. It is, we venture to say, consonant with the sentiments of four-fifths of the freemen of the Union; and must, assuredly, serve to strengthen the affection of Americans for that enlightened Statesman and venerable patriot, James Monroe.—Ed. Car.

The President has transmitted to Congress a message in relation to the Navy—in which he urges the necessity of placing this branch of national defence upon a permanent footing, and maintaining an efficient peace establishment. The outlines of a bill from the Secretary of the Navy, which accompanies the President's Message, provides for the creation of 1 Vice Admiral, 2 Rear Admirals, 3 Commodores, 25 Captains, 33 Masters Commandants, 149 Lieutenants, 51 Sub-Lieutenants, 19 Masters, 6 Second Masters, 10 Chaplains, 40 Purasers, 40 Surgeons, 56 Surgeons' Mates, 400 Master's Mates and Midshipmen, 26 Boatswains, 26 Gunners, 16 Carpenters, 16 Sailmakers, and 3564 petty officers, seamen, landsmen and boys; with power to the President to employ the public service may require it. The Secretary recommends to be kept in constant service, two ships of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners. He proposes also a reduction of the navy yards, and the substitution of fixed salaries for the emoluments now enjoyed by the officers stationed at them. The bill also enacts, that the Marines stationed in Navy Yards, or on board vessels in ordinary, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the Navy.

New-York Post, Feb. 11.

THE MUSE.

Apology for Newspaper Editors.

Call not us printers meddling elves,
For so much scribbling 'bout the election;
Nor, as we cannot vote ourselves,
Say we, o'er others, want direction.

We, by our trade, are fore'd to write—
Of praise or blame we can't be stinting;
For love or fear we must excite,
Else who will give us any printing?

When peace is made, the soldier cries,
"Othello's occupation's gone!"
—and the party faction flies,
What else can we rely upon?

Spice, salt, and pepper give a zest,
To every thing on which you feed—
And by the candid 'tis confess'd,
We're fore'd to season what you read.

If we did not some humor raise,
By squibs and satires, and all that;
You'd damn our mildness with faint praise,
And call our papers very flat.

"BRUTUS."

In our paper, a few weeks back, a writer who adopted the signature at the head of this article, in replying to some strictures of another correspondent of ours, on the proposed new Constitution, took occasion to use language of an illiberal import, towards the whole body of the clergy. The object of "Brutus," we approved; but no one could more except to his manner than we did. Our only motive in giving publicity to his communication, was a desire to nullify the objections to the new constitution, and the publication of "Junius," to gifted with the talent, and could have spared the time, to reply to "Junius," we certainly had the disposition to hang up "Brutus" on our file of exceptional papers. We regret now, not having exercised the privilege of expunging the faulty parts of the piece. But as the whole has gone to the world through our columns, and, like lost time, cannot be recalled, we are desirous of counteracting, as far as possible, its evil tendency: it is therefore with a willing disposition, and a thankful heart, we receive what follows, from an esteemed correspondent:

COMMUNICATION.

CALVIN.

Mr. White: I send you some extracts relative to the conduct of the great German Reformer towards his opponents and enemies. They are taken chiefly from that celebrated work, the "Edinburg Encyclopedia," which has been reprinted in two editions in this country. Your readers will, doubtless, look at them, and learn what can be advanced in opposition to the assertions of "Brutus," in your paper of Feb. 3d. Probably in some future paper, I shall have something to say in defence of the clergy, whom he has thrust at with the dagger of revenge.

It is in the following strain that the Encyclopedia speaks of the conduct of Calvin in the affair of Servetus:

"It was altogether unworthy of such a man, and must be regarded as a blot in his otherwise great and good reputation. But while this is freely conceded, a similar concession cannot be made to the enemies of Calvin, with respect to that outrageous clamor which they have raised and propagated against him for his treatment of Servetus—a clamor which seems to have arisen, not so much from a calm consideration of Calvin's real demerit, as from an unreasonable prejudice against the man, transferred from the system of doctrine which he maintained, or from a strong feeling of hatred to intolerance, unchastened by a knowledge of the circumstances of the case in question, and of the history of the times in which the obnoxious transaction took place. Calvin, doubtless, went far wrong in sanctioning the punishment of Servetus; but his error was the error of his age, and of his country; and, in proof of this, a thousand facts might be adduced. Heresy in religion was universally regarded as equally criminal with transgressions of civil law, and punished with the same severity.

"When, therefore, Calvin is reproached for procuring the death of a heretic, he suffers in common with all his brethren; and the condemnation passed upon him, is not because he acted worse than others, but because he did not surpass them in tolerance, as he did in every thing else. It should be recollected, too, that the punishment of heresy was not only permitted, BUT POSITIVELY REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF GENEVA.

"It appears, too, that the proceedings against Servetus received the approbation of almost all the most eminent ecclesiastics who then flourished. The reformed Swiss cantons were unanimous in exhorting the council of Geneva to punish the wicked man, and to put it out of his power to increase heresy. Farel, Viret, Bucer, Beza, Oecolampadius, and even the

gentle Melancthon, approved of the measure. And why are not they subjected to the same censure as Calvin? The only person who was bold enough to oppose it was Castilio, whose well-known grudge at Calvin, and a tendency to error in other points, sufficiently account for this departure from the prevailing sentiment. It may be further remarked, that Servetus was a heretic of a peculiar cast. He did not merely maintain Socinian doctrine, but held principles and language, with respect to the nature of the Supreme Being, which amounted to blasphemy, and were not far, if they were at all, removed from Atheism. This is hinted at in the terms of his sentence, and distinctly asserted by some writers who were very unfriendly to Calvin. Such conduct on the part of Servetus, as greatly exceeded the ordinary bounds of heresy, would be deemed at that time more than enough to justify the opinion of one who said, that "he deserved something worse than death."

It should be noticed, also, that Calvin himself had been accused of error with respect to the Trinity; and that, had he connived at Servetus, or dealt very gently with him, the suspicions formerly entertained of his own orthodoxy, might have been revived and confirmed. And the personal feeling which, in this view, he must naturally have experienced, would be strengthened, by recollecting that the doctrine of Servetus, respecting the divinity of Jesus Christ, was a direct denial of the doctrine of the Trinity, both by Papists and Protestants; and consequently, that, considering the existing laws and notions in regard to it, and the favorable opportunity which he had of checking it, any coldness, or reluctance on his part, would have been construed into a perfect indifference to Christianity at large. It is not true, however, that Calvin shewed any undue eagerness to procure the destruction of Servetus. Much has been alleged to this purpose by his enemies; but it has no foundation in fact. He acted in this case as he uniformly did, from no party view, or paltry resentments, but from a strong sense of duty, and an ardent love to truth. What he did in it, indeed, was done with his characteristic steadiness and zeal. It is evident, however, that his chief anxiety was, not to punish Servetus, but to make him retract his error. He tried most earnestly and patiently to prevent the catastrophe which followed; but this design was frustrated by the obstinacy, the violence, and the impious language of Servetus himself. Even after this unhappy man was condemned, Calvin felt for him; and though he could not get the execution of the law suspended, endeavored, but in vain, to procure a remission of the more harsh and painful parts of the sentence. These observations are made, not to exculpate Calvin, or to justify the use of the fire and faggot in defence of the gospel, but merely to do justice to the memory of this great reformer, and to moderate the hostility and lessen the confidence of his enemies.

"Although he had his failings, which were chiefly those of a dogmatical and irritable temper, the general and just opinion of him is, that he was a man whose extensive genius, flowing eloquence, immense learning, extraordinary penetration, indefatigable industry, and fervent piety, placed him at the head of all the reformers." Even the language of Scaliger, usually so parsimonious in praise, is scarcely too strong, when he says that Calvin was the most exalted character that had appeared since the days of the apostles; and that, at the age of twenty-two, he was the most learned man in Europe. Such eulogiums, from such men, should make those sciolists of the present day, ashamed, who never mention the name of Calvin without a sneer, and who associate with it no ideas, but those of bigotry, intolerance, and fanaticism.

The following instances will also contribute to a correct knowledge of the character of Calvin. They are recorded in a late popular publication, "Memoirs of the life of Calvin, by J. Mackenzie."

"A woman, whom he (Calvin) had reproved publicly, called him a wicked man. Calvin avenged himself by obtaining her pardon of the council, who had imprisoned, and intended to punish her."

"Ami Perrin, whose life was very disorderly, was excommunicated, deprived of his place of councillor, and condemned to two months imprisonment; but although this man had al-

ways encouraged the enemies of Calvin, and been the cause of all the troubles which he experienced from the government; Calvin, nevertheless, employed his eloquence and interest to procure the repeal of his sentence, and had the christian satisfaction to see his mortal enemy released from prison, and restored to his employment."

This is that Calvin, whom slander has assailed again and again!

Blush, Calumny! and write upon his tomb,
If honest Eulogy can spare the room,
Thy deep repentance of thy thousand lies,
Which hush'd him, have plac'd the justified
—alms!

A. B.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT.

In May, 1745, Mr. Dwight was called to fill the important station of president of Yale college. On entering on his office, he found the discipline very relaxed, and infidel principles generally prevalent! To extirpate a spirit so pernicious and fatal, he availed himself of an early and decisive opportunity. Forensic disputation was an important exercise of the senior class. For this purpose they were formed into a convenient number of divisions; two of which disputed before him every week in the presence of the other members of the class, and of the resident graduates. It was the practice for each division to agree upon several questions, and then refer them to the president to select which he thought proper. Until

allowed to discuss any question which involved the inspiration of the scriptures; from an apprehension that the examination of these points would expose them to the contagion of scepticism. As infidelity was extensively prevalent in the state and in the country, the effect of this course on the minds of the students had been unhappy. It had led them to believe, that their instructors were afraid to meet the question fairly; and that christianity was supported by authority and not by argument. One of the questions presented by the first division was this: "Are the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament the Word of God?" To their surprise, the president selected it for discussion; told them to write on which side they pleased, as he should not impute to them any sentiments which they advanced as their own; and requested those who should write on the negative side of the question, to collect and bring forward all the facts and arguments which they could produce, enjoining it upon them, however, to treat the subject with becoming respect and reverence. Most, if not all, of the members of the division, came forward as the champions of infidelity. When they had finished the discussion, he first examined the ground they had taken; triumphantly refuted their arguments; proved to them that their statements of facts were mistaken or irrelevant; and to their astonishment convinced them that their acquaintance with the subject was wholly superficial. After this he entered into a direct defence of the divine origin of christianity, in a strain of powerful argument and animated eloquence which nothing could resist. The effect upon the students was electrical. From that moment infidelity was not only without a strong hold, but without a lurking place. To espouse her cause was now as unpopular, as before it had been to profess a belief in christianity, unable to endure the exposure of argument, she fled from the retreats of learning, ashamed and disgraced.

Memoirs of Dr. Dwight.

Snuff Taking.—Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consume a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to snuff taking a day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in every year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

Was married, on the 23th ult. in Williamsburg township, Ill. by John W. Gills, Esq. General John Edgar, an officer of the revolution, aged 90 years, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Eliza Stevens, aged 14 years!!

Doctor Alexander Long,

HAVING purchased the possessions recently occupied by Dr. Beckwith, a few doors north-east of the Court House, has removed to and permanently established himself there; where he is ready to attend promptly to all calls for professional services. He has in his shop a good supply of Medicines; which he will always be ready, when not professionally called away, to furnish to those who want them, accompanied with the necessary prescriptions. *Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824.* 3193

New Oil Mill.

GEORGE VOGLER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he where he is now prepared to receive Saltsbury; of as good a quality as any in the country. He wishes to purchase a quantity of

Flax Seed,

for which he will pay 75 cents per bushel in cash, or will give one bushel of salt for two of flaxseed. People in this section of country, are requested to save all the flax-seed they can, as they will always find a ready market for it in Salisbury. *February 16, 1824.* it95r

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, a very light mulatto boy named GEORGE, about 28 or 30 years of age, and between five feet ten inches and six feet high, very thin and spare, with a very large roman nose, very black hair, resembling that of a white man's, but inclined to curl, and but little beard on the upper lip and point of the chin, chews a great deal of tobacco, is a good barber, a tolerable carpenter and shoemaker, a very good house servant and coachman—in the latter capacity he was serving when he ran off; in fact, he is capable of turning his hand to any kind of labor; very humble and plausible, and ran off for no other cause known to me, but the fear of getting a whipping for drinking to an excess, which he is much addicted to whenever he can get it. It is likely he may attempt to beg himself for a place. The last on when he left me, a blue broad cloth coat and striped pantaloons. He formerly belonged to Mr. Duffie attorney at law, of Chatham county, North Carolina; then to Mr. Wm. Gaston of Newbern, North Carolina; then to Brown & Jarvis, also of Newbern, of whom I bought him. He had a mother and relations living near Pittsborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, where he was when I bought him, and perhaps he may have made for that section of country, or attempted to reach the seaboard; therefore, all masters and owners of vessels are forewarned from employing said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against any one on whom the fact may be proven. One hundred dollars reward will be given if taken out of the state and delivered to me on the Catawba, three miles above Landsford, Chester district, South Carolina; or fifty dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again; twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and delivered to me as above, or secured so that I get him again. *FREDERICK L. J. PRIDE.* *January 26, 1824.* it96

Notice.

ON the 19th and 20th of March, at the residence of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, in Mocksville, will be sold at Public Vendue, a large supply of MEDICINES, of different descriptions; also, Shop Furniture; also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Gig and Harness, three or four horses, cattle, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of nine months; purchasers giving bond and security. *SAMUEL McAFFEE, Executor.* *February 23, 1824.* 3196

All Persons

INDEBTED to the estate of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar. *SAMUEL McAFFEE, Executor.* *February 23, 1824.* 3196

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, DOLPHIN.

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, throughout the season; to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season); 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down); and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c. *ASA THOMPSON, GEORGE URY.* *Concord, Jan. 23, 1824.* 13102

Caution to the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for five several notes, viz: one agst. James Reid, \$27 1/2; one do. on Peter Brown, \$45, and a credit of \$30 on it; one on James Bailey, of \$13 25; and two others on George Hodges, to the amount of \$4 50, or thereabouts. The above notes were all in favor of Daniel Feagan, and made over to William Feagan. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, as they were all lost at the decease of William Feagan; and if any person has traded for any of them, is desired to make it known to ARCHIBALD FEAGAN. *Hawton, Feb. 21, 1824.* 3196r

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following tracts of Land, in Mecklenburg county, viz: One tract of 340 acres, lying on the Catawba river, a few miles above the Catawba Ford, and about 9 miles from Charlotte. One tract of 270 acres, in the same neighborhood with the above.

These lands are admirably adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and all kinds of small grain. To the former tract, belongs some prime bottom land. The whole, generally speaking, lies well, and is finely timbered and watered. As the two tracts join, I will sell them either separately or together.

Also, another tract of 700 acres, situated about 18 miles to the east of Charlotte. This land is almost perfectly level, and is not inferior to the best in that section of the county. *THOMAS B. SMARTT.* *Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1824.* 6196

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT appropriating a certain sum of money for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-five thousand one hundred and ninety dollars; being the amount reported in favour of the said Daniel D. Tompkins, by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, in compliance with the act of Congress, in the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York, passed the twenty-first February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the U. States and
President of the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1823.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the surveying and making a road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the state of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey and mark out, in the most eligible course, a road from a point on the right bank of the River Mississippi, opposite to the town of Memphis, in the state of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas; and said Commissioners shall make out accurate plans of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States; who, if he approves of the said survey, shall cause the plans thereof to be deposited in the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said road shall be opened and made under the direction of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States in the completion, or assisting in the completion of said road.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall, each, be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day which they shall be necessarily employed, in the exploring, surveying and marking, said road: And, for the purpose of compensating the aforesaid Commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: Washington, Jan. 31, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823.... Sherwood Kennedy and Nancy his wife, vs. Zebulon Hunt, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James Hilton, dec'd.; also, against John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, Stockard, and Betsy his wife, Thomas and Nancy his wife; also, James Hilton, Thomas English and Susannah his wife; also, James Lowe, Linney Lowe, Abram Lowe, Samuel Lowe, Mary Lowe, Keziah Lowe; also, James Plummer and Mary Plummer; also, Isaac Jones and Betsy his wife. It appearing to the court, that the defendants, John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, Stockard and Betsy his wife, Thomas and Nancy his wife, Thomas English and Susannah his wife, reside out of this State: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that they and each of them do appear, at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at Salisbury, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

GEORGE LOCKE, c. & M. F.

Price adv. \$2 50. it97

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824.... Aaron Camp vs. Francis Cox; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there to plead, issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereon decreed accordingly.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

Price adv. \$2. it98

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Lawrence Hauer and John Stults, administrators of Matthew Snipes, vs. the heirs at law of Matthew Snipes, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of the said Matthew Snipes, dec'd. are inhabitants of another State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, successively, that the said William Moon and Elizabeth his wife appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes on the second Monday in March next, and either plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, against them.

MATT. B. MOORE, c. c.

Germantown, Jan. 14, 1824. Price adv. \$2

A Pamphlet,

ON the subject of the Presidential Election addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian at price ten cents.